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for his only companions, and had but few friends outside of a wide circle of botanical friends.

Mr. Willey's first paper on lichens appeared in 1867 and from that time until 1898 various publications appeared to the number of at least twenty-six. His crowning work, however, was "An Enumeration of the Lichens Found in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and its Vicinity from 1862 to 1892," spoken of by Professor Fink as "the best piece of local work ever accomplished on American lichens." Of new species Willey described but twenty-six, but it must be remembered that all his earlier finds were turned over to Tuckerman and described by the latter, while not till after Tuckerman's death did Willey describe his own finds. Willey's herbarium numbered well towards 10,000 specimens and is one of the best lichen collections gotten together by an individual student of American lichens. This herbarium, sold to the government according to his wishes, is now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

In honor of Mr. Willey stands Müller's genus *Willeya* and also *Pyrenula Willeyana*, while Tuckerman named for him *Lecanora Willeyi*, and in the present issue of the BRYOLOGIST is to be found *Ramalina Willeyi* Howe.

A highly appreciative article by Dr. R. H. Howe, Jr., was published in the *New Bedford Sunday Standard*, July 20, 1913, giving among other things considerable interesting information as to the personal habits and character of Mr. Willey; and in *Mycologia* **6**: 49–53, March, 1914, has appeared an article entitled "Henry Willey—A Memoir," by Professor Bruce Fink. The latter article contains a complete list of Mr. Willey's papers on lichens. The writer of the present note is indebted to both of these articles for his information and would further express his thanks to the Editor of the *New Bedford Standard* for the loan of the cut, here reproduced in a smaller size.

O. E. J.

NOTEWORTHY LICHENS FROM MAINE—II. (*Concluded*)

G. K. MERRILL

Lecanora (*Placodium.*) **Baumgartneri** (Zahl.) Merl. comb. nov. (*Caloplaca* (*Amphiloma*) *Baumgartneri* Zahl. in Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wein. vol. XLVIII, 1898, S. 366.)

Thallus spreading, compounded of small thalli running together, minutely radiate-laciniate, the radii commonly obliterated centrally by numerous apothecia, but toward the circumference distinct, very narrow, more or less divided and at the apices expanded and cut-crenate, rusty-orange. Apothecia small to very small, disk concolorous with the thallus and possessing a lighter colored obtuse margin. Spores, eight in each ascus, ellipsoid or fusiform-ellipsoid, bilocular with approximate sporoblasts, or polar-bilocular with connecting canal, 14–17 x 7–10μ, paraphyses distinct, sub-discrete, asci inflated-clavate.

On rocks sprayed by the sea-water. Rockport.

Entirely like Zahlbruckner's *No. 765*, "Kryptogamae Exciccatae." I have seen no description of the plant, but the one given above is drawn from Zahlbruckner's specimen. The plant at once resembles *L. murorum* and reduced conditions of *L. elegans*. Previously unreported from America.

LECANORA (*Candelaria*) EPIXANTHA (Ach.) Nyl. Soc. Linn. Bord. t. XXV. 1864, p. 8.

Thallus in Knox County specimens obsolete. The apothecia are small, scattered, sessile, plane or slightly convex, yellowish varying to dusky, with a commonly crenulate or entire thalline margin lighter in color than the disk. Spores, eight in each ascus, simple or with polar loculi, 10–12 x 5–8 μ. On crystalline limestone. Rockland.

Near *L. vitellina*. Reported from the west coast and probably common throughout the United States, but unrecognized.

LECANORA GALACTINA Ach. Lich. Univ. p. 424. 1810.

On brick walls of an old house. Rockland.

Without apothecia. Thallus filmy, sordid-whitish and here and there greenish. Dr. Lesdain kindly supplied me with a name for this plant, and so far as is ascertainable this is the first record for America.

LECANORA GALACTINA forma VERRUCOSA Leight. Lich. Fl. G. Brit. Ed. 3, p. 190. 1879.

Thallus white, verrucose-pulvinate, somewhat incrassated. Apothecia small, crowded.

Calciferous slate, Rockport. New to America.

LECANORA SUBFUSCA var. CAMPESTRIS Schaer. Enum. p. 75. 1850.

On various rocks near the sea, or on the shores of inland tidal streams. Perfectly characteristic, except that the apothecia are larger than in the described European plant. The same thing is found in the localities visited growing on the trunks of trees near the base, and it was also found on dead decorticated wood at times inundated. On decorticated wood at the same station with the last, but high above the water, occurs a form with small apothecia. The larger apothecia developed at lower levels evidently owe their size to a moist environment. Apothecia 4 mm. in diameter have been noted.

LECANORA RUGOSA (Pers.) Nyl. Flora 1872, p. 250.

On "fish-flakes" and old fish-houses, Matinicus Island.

This is exactly the plant described in Crombie's British Lichens Pt. I, p. 412, and its erection into a species is fully warranted. On the boards of the old fish-houses the circumference of the determinate thallus is marked by a thin whitish macular ring, produced by an extension of the hyphema within the fibers of the wood. On the fish-flakes the plant grows luxuriantly, the thalli running together and producing a continuous crust. It is commonly accompanied by *L. symmictera* Nyl. and is often and extensively suffused with the yellowish color characteristic of the thallus of that species. Much of the material identified as *L. rugosa* in the herbaria of this country, is merely *L. subfusca.*

LECANORA ATRYNEA (Ach.) Nyl. Flora 1872, p. 1872, nota 2.

Outer Green Island, Casco Bay, collected by Mr. A. H. Norton.

The specimen is that condition of the species closely simulating *L. rugosa.* The plant is almost unknown in this country, only three examples having come to the writer's notice. It may be easily mistaken for *L. subfusca campestris*, but is distinct from *L. coilocarpa.*

LECANORA CONIZAEOIDES Nyl. ex Cromb. Jour. Bot. 1885, p. 195.

Bark of ancient white pines, Warren.

Differs from *L. varia* in having a leprous thallus, and from *L. conizaea* in having shorter and broader spores. The species is doubtfully a valid one, and illustrates that tendency of Nylander's later practice, to establish new species on trivial differences.

LECANORA (*Aspicilia*) LAEVATA (Ach.) Nyl. Flora 1872, p. 364.

Rocks in bed of a stream Thomaston and Camden.

The Camden plant very obscure, and called by one lichenist to whom a specimen was sent identified as above, *Lecidea albocaerulesceus.* Another authority considered it to be a *Verrucaria.* Both were mistaken, for the normally developed Thomaston example sufficiently elucidates the other.

LECANORA (*Acarospora*) FUSCATA forma SINOPICA (Wahl.) Nyl. Scand. p. 175. 1861.

On intrusive granite, Mt. Megunticook, Camden, with a contiguous-areolate bright rusty-red thallus. On metamorphosed schist at Owl's Head, So. Thomaston, the areoles are discrete in the manner of *L. fuscata smaragdula.*

PERTUSARIA WESTRINGII forma ISIDIOIDEA Anzi Lich. minus rari No. 349.

On a granite boulder, Warren.

Without apothecia. The thallus is densely isidioid-ramulose, tartareous, easily separable from the substratum. K—, C—. Extensively spreading and sordid-whitish, the plant is conspicuous.

Unrecorded from America previously.

PERTUSARIA GLOMERATA sub-sp. TROCHISCEA (Norm.) Th. Fr. Scand. p. 315. 1871.

Thallus incrusting, thin, limited, glaucous or plumbeous, the margin lighter, K—, C—. Apothecia small (about 1 mm.) compressed-globose, pale, with from one to three depressed ostioles. Spores, four in each ascus, halonate, ellipsoid, the terminations sometimes acute, 100–140 x 35–47μ, hyaline or brown, asci inflated-clavate.

On mosses, and communicating to dead wood. Rockland.

Fries states that in the Swedish plant the apothecia are numerous and by mutual compression angular. In ours the apothecia are scattered. Spore measurements given by Fries 42–84 x 24–34μ.

New to America.

PERTUSARIA WULFENII forma CARNEA Fr. Lich. Eur. Ref. p. 424. 1832.

Thallus of the species. Apothecia with the disk much protruded, tumid, and flesh-colored.

On trunks of beech. Thomaston and Rockland.

Previously unrecorded from the United States.

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

A LIST OF LICHENS FROM GROUT'S MILLS, VERMONT

FRANK DOBBIN

The lichens mentioned in the following list were collected by the writer July 4–10, 1913, while encamped with a party of the Vermont Botanical Club at Grout's Mills, on Stratton Mountain in southern Vermont. These lichens, which are from the bark of yellow birch, mountain ash, balsam fir, and hard maple, have been determined by Dr. H. E. Hasse, and specimens of each are in the herbarium of the Sullivant Moss Society.

Alectoria jubata (L.) Ach.
Alectoria jubata chalybeiformis Ach.
Bacidia chlorantha (Tuck.) Fink.
Bacidia rubella (Ehrh.) Mass.
Bacidia rubella forma *porriginosa* (Turn.) Arn.
Buellia parasema (Ach.) Th. Fr.
Cetraria glauca (L.) Ach.
Cetraria lacunosa Ach.
Haematomma cismonicum Belts.
Heterothecium pezizoideum (Ach.) Flot.
Lecanora albella (Pers.) Ach.
Lecanora subfusca (L.) Ach. var. *allophana* Nyl.
Lecanora subfusca var. *rugosa* Nyl.
Megalospora sanguinaria (L.) Koerb.
Parmelia perlata (L.) Ach.
Parmelia perlata subsp. *ciliata* Nyl.
Parmelia physodes (L.) Ach.
Parmelia tiliacea (Hoffm.) Nyl.
Parmelia vittata Ach.
Pertusaria vellata (Turn.) Nyl.
Physcia speciosa (Wulf.) Nyl. var. *hypoleuca* (Muhl.) Nyl.
Thelotrema subtile Tuck.
Usnea dasypoga (Ach.) Nyl.

The *Haematomma cismonicum* Belts., was determined by Dr. A. Zahlbruckner, and is probably new to North America.

SHUSHAN, N. Y.

NOTES

We regret to announce the death on July 9th of Mr. W. W. Calkins, of Berwyn, Illinois, for nearly ten years a member of the Sullivant Moss Society and a frequent contributor to the Exchange Department.

In the last issue of the *Revue Bryologique* there is a short article by M. Husnot of especial interest to American students of the hepaticae. M. Husnot, noting the differences in the figures of *Odontoschisma Macounii* given by different authors especially as regards the size of the leaf-cells and the cell walls, colored the leaves with haematoxylin. This treatment showed the cells to be actually thin-walled without large inter-cellular spaces, M. Husnot concludes that the three described European species of *Odontoschisma* are but forms of a single species due to differences in habitat. Three figures illustrate the article.